COCKLE BURRS.

HAZEL GREEN. : : KENTUCKY

A Weed of Wonderful Vitality and Pro-

bull nettles or cockle burrs to mature diamonds had come to Europe or the seed will in a very short time give these | United States from immemorial eastern | plants a good start, and almost before stocks or from the scanty produce of you are aware they have about taken | mines in Brazil and elsewhere, which possession of the field. Any one who has harvested a crop of oats, barley or wheat, and at the same time harvested a crop of bul! nettles, not only in binding, but in shocking, stacking and town of Kimberley with a large Europethreshing, will find these pests a bother, causing the work to be poorly done, and requiring a longer time to accomplish it; added to this, to say the least of it,

the unpleasantness of the work. The same may be said of attempting to cut up and shock or shuck out a field of corn when even only a poor erop of cockle burrs are raised. To eradicate cockle burrs requires at least two years' treatment. The seed will remain in the ground for a considerable length of time without losing their vitality. Seeding to small grain and plowing, or allowing the sheep to have the run of the field, is a good way to

destroy them. One of the worst patches that I ever remember of seeing was cured after this plan: The fleld had been planted to corn, and in spite of fine cultivation the cockle burrs made a heavy growth, rendering the gathering of the crop anything but a comfortable task. Early in the spring the ground was thoroughly plowed, and oats sowed broadcast, and well harrowed in and then rolled, so as to get as level as possible. The cockle burrs had just got well started to growing when the oats were cut; so that when the oats were taken off they had a fine chance to grow. When they were beginning to form burrs a flock of sheep was turned in upon them, and kept there until in September, when the ground was thoroughly broken and seeded to wheat. No burrs grew to mature seed that fall. The next year, as soon as the wheat was taken off, the ground was thoroughly plowed. Later work was carried on of marking out on a second plowing was given, and then it was thoroughly prepared for a seeding to wheat. This settled that field of burrs effectually. Not allowing any of them to mature seed for two then plowing or cultivating as soon as the crop is taken off, so as to destroy whatever growth they have made. The work must be effectually done, for if imperfectiv done you can not expect good results.

On account of the great depth that the roots of bull nettles penetrate, they are supposed to be very hard to kill; but sheep and cultivation will kill them out, and nearly the same plan as for cockle burrs can be followed. If sheep are turned in on the burrs they will destroy them effectually. Of course you must have a sufficient number of sheep to keep them down, so that the seed that no seed is allowed to mature. Bulmettles will mature seed that will grow if the balls are allowed to form fully, and for this reason they must be kept down effectually. Either harrow

As in the case of quite a number of weeds that materially injure growing crops, if we undertake to rid the fields done. If a few plants scattered over the fields are allowed to mature seed, very little progress toward Adding the fields can be made. So that in underto take pains to see that thorough work is done, if you wish to be successful .-N. J. Shepherd, in National Stockman.

IT WAS ALIVE.

Mistaking a Live Owl for a Specimen of

Taxidermy. A Bush Street barber has recently added to the interior decorations of his tonsorial symposium a large owl, whose Solomonic visage assists in wooing somnolent delights while the nimble blade is reaping its hirsute harvest. pants of the neighboring chairs. "Hello, Jake, where did y' ketch the

Silence enveloped the shop like a moved a little closer to the perch, and, himself:

in that posish?"

He paused for a reply, but the painful out, pulverized and searched for the stillness was only broken by the scraping diamonds it contains. One can look of the steel, and "Jake" quietly went | into a quarry of slates or stone and see on shaving.

The case was getting desperate, and | carted away for use; but in these quarthe youth saw the necessity of immedi- ries the soil and the rock are cut out ate and decisive action, so advancing and dug out and what for? Simply toward the bird with outstretched hand | that out of every one hundred tons he said, almost plaintively:

"Say. Jake, honest now, get onto the of diamonds may be secured. It is a way they've fixed the head of his nibs." But the lesson in taxidermy was never concluded, for as the aggressive hand reached the ruffled poll of the big-eved bird there was a blink, a sweep and a snap, and "Jake's" pet sat quietly nunching a small entlet, which had once been a portion of the vouth's manual anatomy. The "trusty Damascus | the ladies of civilized centers. blade" glinted and scintillated, as the debating whether he had made expenses on the trip .- San Francisco Alta.

in Chicago for flowers during the recent | that round these quarries regular min- eye at the end of the casing to fasten it. | vet the matter of comparative values is opera festival .- Chicago Herald.

DIAMONDS.

Where the Brilliant Beauties are Foun

and How They are Mined. Among the "curiosities of commerce" none, perhaps, is more curious than that the major portion of the produce extotal value exported of £7,500,000, ostrich feathers and diamonds account for were calculated to yield not more than £50,000 worth in the year. To-day, situated in the midst of a wide-stretching plain affording at all points a seaan population of wealthy and well-to-do people, and a large native population earning every year more than £1,000, 000 sterling in wages. And from this mining oasis in the agricultural desert has been sent in the last fifteen years something like £40,000,000 worth of diamonds in the rough, which, with the cost of cutting, setting, and selling, must have taken from the pockets of con-000,000.

As all the world knows, the South African diamond mines have their own story of unexpected discovery at the least as startling as that of any gold-field found, the favorite toy of a little Boer girl, which she had picked out from among the roots of an old tree. Its genuineness was not long in doubt, and in a few months the bed of the Vaal river was known as a profitable diamond region. Prospecting became the rage, and here and there on the open, flat, grassy veldt diamonds were found in spots with common peculiarities of soil and so forth. In three years' time the secret of the diamond deposits had been so far fathomed as to prove that they were strange circular deposits, or patches, of peculiar earth isolated from one another and few in number. These were at once community took possession of the new district. Private individuals, previous proprietors and governments fought for the claim to these new mineral riches, as men dug deeper in their claims, so of foods. they found it necessary to arrange and amalgamate with their neighbors; which was yet more rich in diamonds.

they passed on through the top "vellow," they came upon a "blue" soil Suffice it to say, that in ten years' time each one of these greater circular areas had been so far emptied of soil as to represent great quarries one hundred to two hundred yards across, and three will not be allowed to mature. Seeding Early in the digging the geologist complex foods, rice heads the list. Of hundred or four hundred feet deep. to wheat in the fall, and then plowing stepped in to point out that these circu- the three great foods on which, with as soon as the wheat is taken off, or lar basins were evidently a species of very little addition, millions of human allowing the sheep to graze them down, volcanic crater, hollowed out in the sur- beings live-viz., rice, bread and powill answer, so that care is taken to set face rock by subterranean action and tatoes—rice is nearly all assimilated. filled up to the suface with a blue dia- fine wheaten bread being almost equal mondiferous mud. The walls of these basins are locally known as the "reefs," and in their greed to secure all they thoroughly or cultivate sufficiently to "blue" right up to the reef. When, could the older miners cut out all the keep down every weed. Plow deep so however, the cuttings got down deep as to cut off the roots as low down as the walls or reefs began to fall in. possible, so as to kill out that part of ... ing to the disintegrating action of boilplent. If this is kent by Canadany | ing sun and heavy rain, covering up in you will be a to thoroughly rid your their fall large areas of valuable blue. At first the digging was simple and cheap-the mere turning up and searching of loose soil; a second stage of them the work must be thoroughly hauled up to the surface with the aid of when the soil had to be cut out and machinery; a third stage brought the miners to a stiffened blue, which had not only to be brought to the surface.

but then spread about and broken up by taking a task of this kind, be prepared hand labor and exposure to the weathor, and at the present moment all around the mines are to be seen lite. ally miles of the "blue," laid out in shallow layers over the open veldt. With these more extended operations came more elaborate machinery for hoisting, for spreading on the "floors." and for sorting. Now, round each great basin or quarry is a circle of steam-engines working wire-rope lifts up and down to the bottom of the quarry; and round the brink run locomotives and trains of trucks whisking the "blue" so brought up away to be spread out like so much manure over Yesterday a callow youth whose eye- the veldt, and to be taken thence, when brows are much more prolific in their duly disintegrated by the weather. growth than the hair upon his lip, and | broken up by hand, and harrowed and whose intellect is in an inverse ratio to rolled, to the washing places, where it his knowledge of cheap slang, entered is all sent by hydraulic action through the shop and spied the apotheosis of a series of rotatory sieves and pulsators wisdom upon the perch near the chief on the principle of, in successive mechair of torture. Deeming it a rare chanical operations, washing away all opportunity to be "funny" at the ex- dirt that is lighter than diamonds. The pense of the proprietor, who has washers are so arranged that the outrecently lost his wife and is subject to fall of each portion is graduated in size. fits of melancholy, the "fresh" young and falls on a series of sorting tables.

At these stand five or six of the princi-"chaff" for the delectation of the occu- pal men-owners and directors of companies among them-spreading out the cleaned washed stuff graduated from the size of pebbles to that of sand; and the visitor may stand by in wonder to funeral pall, and the barber went on see the searcher at the one end pick out shaving. Nothing daunted, Mr. Fresh his eight or ten "big" stones per hour. or assist the searcher at the other busily after a careful survey, thus delivered sorting out of the sand innumerable white specks of diamonds. The day's "Why, the mark that stuffed that | work, tumbled into small snuff-boxes, chromo couldn't stuff a sausage for me. | will frequently reach a local value of Git onto them eyes; they're a couple of £1,000. None can fail to be struck on glass beads poked in there. Pipe the looking into one of these great mines or position of him. Who ever seen an owl quarries that the whole of that great mass of earth and rock has been dug

£15,000,000, and with the aid of invested capital of £1,000,000 in machinery, in order to distribute so many hundred than it was last season, and tacked show not only that many kinds of feed weight of precious stones to decorate through with threads at intervals to have more value as manure than sora. And now a fourth stage has been ar- sewed permanently to the belt, and be- for the manure alone than the mone; barber quietly went on shaving, and the rived at. As I have said, these diggings low it are two steels run in casings value of their cost. It is not uncomsilence was oppressive as the wounded have reached a depth of three hundred across the back of the foundation skirt, mon to have wheat bran selling very youth started for a drug-store, mentally to four hundred feet, and the sides of When a pad bustle is objected to, near to what it is worth as manure even he quarries are falling in. The new modistes use a third steel in a casing in the East. At the West it can often problem is how to continue to dig out about eight inches below the belt, cut be purchased for \$10 or \$11 per ton in the blue which now lies practically be- ting it in two for the coening of the the fall. It must be remembered that

the rocks themselves cut down and

raised out of the quarry an ounce weight

startling and impressive thought in

gazing into these great quarries that all

that soil should have been dug out at a

blue" is to be attacked by underground work. Good mining judges maintain that this is the wrong system, inasmuch as when the shaft is sunk, no method of underground mining can secure and bring to grass any large proportion of ported from South Africa is simply used | A truer system would be to terrace the for the adornment of ladies. Out of a roof sides, and always work them as A very little carelessness in allowing £5,000,000. Twenty years ago all known happens that the price of diamonds has ground through it. steadily and greatly fallen. The allround price per carat has fallen from worth each year for ten years .- Cor. London Times.

DIET AND FOOD.

Divisions of Food-Composition of th

Human Body. L Foods are divided into i, water; neaty or albumenous substances; starches or carbohydrate; 4, fats; 5, mineral matters; 6, accessory foods. All sumers something approaching £100,- of which have their representatives in the body itself. A human body is so 'watery" that the corpse of a man weighing 150 pounds, and carefully or other rich mineral deposit in the of about fifty pounds in weight; the the highest degree. Proper feeding is world. In 1867 the first diamond was meaty substances are represented by necessary, and of fully as much value muscle; the starchy by glycogen-found in the liver and by a sugar (inosite) found in the muscles; fat is present the absence of fear .- Chicago Times. padding angular parts and giving a abound, especially in the bones and

> body is somewhat as follows: ADULT MAN.

Brain..... 2 per cent Therefore, supposing a person weighed 150 pounds, 63 pounds would "rushed," and a regulation digging be muscle, 371 pounds would be skin and fat, 24 pounds would be bone, and pounds would be brain.

III. More than half the weight of the body is bone and muscle. very large. A beefsteak contains 75 first, then the flour and milk and fruit. these circular patches in diggers' claims per cent. of water. In buying a pound Bake in a moderate oven.—Ckicago over the flat surface. At first the rule only one-fourth of that pound is dry Journal. was each digger for himself; and with | solid meat. Cabbages contain 85 to 90 pick and shovel diamonds were brought | per cent. of their weight of water, and to grass in such profusion that the succulent fruits sometimes more than years will effectually keep them down, whole mining world was startled by a 90 per cent. Of substances most comdiscovery exceeding in magnitude, real monly eaten, rusks or biscuits are the and prospective, any previous find. But. driest and watermelons the most watery

> V. When water is taken into the system it assists without doubt in the moreover, the deeper they went the building up of new tissues, in the repair more necessity for machinery to hoist of old. According to this view it is not the soil to the surface. And then, as merely a dilutent of fluids, it does not simply play an inactive part like a lubricant of machinery, but is in the truest sense a food.

VI. Life can not be maintained on pure starch, sugar, or fat for a long time; on the other hand, a purely meat | diet can maintain life indefinitely.

VII. Sugar can not be made the basis of diet, but rice can, so that, taking to rice, while with potatoes there is rapidly as possible. - Boston Budget. nearly 40 per cent. of waste, or substances which pass away without being utilized. So that in point of economy, and considering the relative price of the three, rice stands first .- American

MACAULAY

The Great English Historian and Essayist in Childhood.

Macaulay was a simple and natural child, yet his manners were quaint and his style of speech precise, if not pedantic. When he was four years of age, he went one day to the front door, to tell a lady who had called that his parents were out, but if she would come n, he would bring her a glass of old

The lady was Mrs. Hannah More. She was startled by the hospitable offer, and asked the boy what he knew about

"Nothing, ma'am, save that Robinson Crusoe often had some," said the precocious little fellow, showing that ne had already familiarized himself

with that "boys' own book." His father once took him to see the curiosities kept at Strawberry Hill, one of the great houses. A servant, while waiting upon the company, spilled some hot coffee over the boy's legs. Lady Waldegrave, the hostess, was all kind ness and sympathy, and after a while asked him how he was feeling.

"Thank you, madam, the agony is abated," said he, looking up in her

He had a small plat of ground at the back of his father's house assigned to him, which he marked out as his own by rows of oyster shells. One day a Lawes published tables showing the walked into the drawing-room, where his mother was entertaining company, and with great solemnity said:

"Cursed be Sally; for it is written. cursed is he that removeth his neighbor's landmark."

Those who are ambitious to acquire a good English style may learn a lesson from Macaulay's boyish compositions. He used the time he could snatch from the school room and the nursery to dash off brief essays. The spelling and grammar and punc-

meaning was as clear as crystal. Boy though he was, he trained himself to do well what he did, and to neglect no detail, however small.

Literary art should be begun early in English farmer's prejudice against feedlife, and practiced as if every sentence written were to appear in print. That is the way to acquire an English style is the way to acquire an English style. - Youth's Companion.

Bustles, Steels, Etc. Bustles are worn very large because there is a tendency to do away with I cost for labor alone of something like masses of drapery on the tournure. The from coarse to fine wheat middings separate bustle for each dress is a varies from \$13.53 to \$14.50. These cushion or pillow of hair made thicker figures are very suggestive. They keep the hair from matting; this is but that some of these are worth more -Sixty thousand dollars were spent neath the reef. The consequence is placket-hole, and putting a hook and the above figures are made in England, ing shafts are being sunk, and the -Harper's Bazar.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-It pays to keep one man in constant attendance on thirty head of fattening cattle. - Prairie Farmer.

-A salad of oranges and cocoanuts the blue, which is not in veins, but bulk. is recommended as a breakfast dish sufficiently dainty to set before a king. -A handful of rice ground through open mines or quarries. Thus, as years a spice-mill cleans it effectually. The go by the cost of getting out these dia- particles of spice or pepeer or of coffee monds increases steadily; but it also so will not adhere to it after this rice is

-Cucumber Sauce: Three dozen cucumbers, six or eight white onions, £3 to 15 shillings per carat. At this half pint salt, two quarts eider vinegar, one can not be surprised. Of old the quarter cup black pepper, one cup world was content to receive each year | black mustard seeds, six dozen cloves. an accession of new-dug diamonds of Slice the cucumbers and onions, and about £50,000 in value on the average. put them with the salt in a bag to drain tial nights, have I heard the Indians and matter; besides, I was very thin, and But suddenly from South Africa comes | for six hours; then add pepper, mustard line horizon of flat "veldt," we find this worth each year for ton for the seed and cloves, and cold cider vinegar. -The Household.

wash prints of delicate colors, boil and big spiders! In measure as the bran in soft water, and when cold, night advanced, the tales became more lar testimony. wash the goods in it, and rinse thor- and more extraordinary. From hees oughly several times. It will cleanse tombs of birds devoured upon their them beautifully without hurting the nests by the Arana cangrejo (crab colors." She adds: "I have washed spider), with long veivety legs and delicate lawns of fading colors, in | poisonous jaws, the orator passed to which I had grated two or three large more dramatic facts, and the last potatoes. It kept them bright and flickerings of the dying embers often and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds, clear for many washings."

-The making of a good milker depends not only in the ability of the cow to produce milk at a minimum cost, but essentially, also, in the training, dried, would come out a shriveled mass not only to develop these qualities to will be the training that induces reliance upon the feeder and milker, and

-An excellent rule for making nut roundness to the frame; mineral matters | candy is to take two pints of maple sugar, half a pint of water, or enough to dissolve the sugar and no more. Let II. The composition of the human this boil until it becomes brittle, when a little is "tried" in cold water. Butter some plates or tins, cover with nut-...... 16 per cent | meats and pour the candy over them. Hickory nuts or butternuts are nicer with this than almonds or peanuts. Philadelphia Press.

-Poor Man's Fruit Cake: This cake s excel!ent as well as economical. Take one and a half cups of brown sugar, two cups of flour, one of butter and one of chopped raisins, three eggs, three table spoons of sour milk, half a teaspoon of soda, half a cup of blackberry jam. IV. The amount of water in food is Mix the sugar, butter and eggs together

-The following is recommended as a good cough syrup which has been tested by long use and found to be excellent: One ounce thoroughwort, one ounce slippery elm, one ounce extract of licorice, one ounce flaxseed; simmer to gether in one quart of water, until tho strength is thoroughly extracted; strain carefully; add one pint of best melasses and one-half pound of loaf sugar: simmer them all together, and when cold bottle tight .- Toledo Blade.

-Soda Biscuit: Put one quart of teaspoon of soda and two of cream tartar or three of baking powder, one of salt and tablespoon of white sugar; mix all thoroughly with the flour, run through sieve, rub in one level tablespoon of lard and butter, or half of each, wet with half pint of sweet milk: roll piscuit cutter and bake in a quick oven lifteen minutes. If you have not milk use a little more butter and wet with water. Handle as little and make as

PROFITABLE FEEDING.

ot Enough Consideration Given to t-e Value of the Manure from Fattening Au-

The value of the manure from fattening animals is a matter less within the positive knowledge of the average farmer than should be the case. The effect of different kinds of feed on the value of manure is also a matter not so thoroughly appreciated as would be for the advantage of farmers. Much of the feeding, so far as the value of the manure is concerned, is at haphazard, Farmers can generally give some id-a as to the best feed for the production of pork, beef and mutton. By the feeding of so much corn, hav, eats or batity of meat. But how much the manure from this will be worth is to many an unsolved and often an unthought of

problem. The truth is that the value of the manure from a tor of some kinds of feed is a much more certain quantity than the weight of meat that it will produce. During the past winter, for example, the manure heap will in some cases be worth far more than anything else obtained from the feed. It is possible to make this the fact nearly always, and that, too, while giving kinds of feed that are excellent for making fat and flesh. We have lost much in this country from our inattention to this point, while England has profited by the popular ignorance prevailing in this and other countries of the varieties of feed essential to making the richest kinds of away as rubbish. The indignant boy comparative value of maneres made from a ton of the various kinds of food Linseed cake and cotton-seed cake stand at the head of the list, and it is a noteworthy fact that for very many years these oilcakes were the staple food for fattening beef cattle.

In this country fully three-fourths of the food given to fattening, or other stock, is corn. It does not become as to speak against corn. Growing and feeding it largely are evidences of improved farming. We rather exalt ourselves on the fact that farmers here can tuation were absolutely correct, and his grow corn, while those in England can not. But, after all, corn is not among the more valuable feeds for manure. especially on lands requiring phosphates, as most of our long cultivated tables, based on values in England, the manure from a ton of Indian corn meal can be worth only \$6.65. That from a ton of linseed cake is worth \$19.72, from beans \$15.65, and from peas \$15.75. The manure from a ton of clover hav is worth \$9.65, while that equally applicable here. - N. Y. Herald

THE BIRD SPIDER.

History of a Remarkable Insect Native t Warm Countries.

Few animals are more repulsive than this gigantic spider. The bird spider (Mygale avicularia), for so the creature is called, excites horror in all the countries in which it is found In the Antilles and in the forests of

dor, its repulsive aspect has, among the residents, as well as among travelers, caused a terror that the imagination of the aborigines has still further exaggerated. How many times, while lying in my hammock during the long equinocand peens, while squatting around the so weak I could scarcely go about the eamp fire in the virgin forest, tell each house. This was the case of a man with other stories, or fables rather, whose -An old housekeeper says: 'To inexhaustible theme was serpents, bats use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dislent their fantastic accompaniment to a should try them. Sold only in boxes. story about a child whose blood had

> been sucked while it lay in its cradle. Freed from these local exaggerations. which are so frequent among these weak minds in a state of nature (and examples of which might be easily found nearer home), the history of the bird spider still remains sufficiently interesting to merit being narrated and

be better known. Linne described this species under the name of Aranea avicularia, the specific name recalling the animal's habit of feeding at times upon birds, and even upon adult humming birds, captured upon the nest. The celebrated entomologist Latreille in 1802 established the genus Mygale for Arachnids of the tribe Theraphoses. All the individuals included in this group are hunters, and live either in nests constructed in the the earth or in the clefts of stones and under the bark of trees, like the species that form the subject of this article. Some of them are wonderfully skilled workmen, as the mason spider (M camentaria, Latr.), of southern France and pioneer spider (M. fodiens, Walek,) of Corsica.

The habits of the bird spider are not so well known as those of the ones just mentioned, either because from its hunting being done at night it is rarely met with, or because it selects retreats that are not very accessible. There are few authors to be found, however, who have correctly spoken of this curious and dreaded spider; several of them have copied one another, and others have devoted themselves especially to its anatomy. During the course of my travels in equinoctial America 1 have several times had an opportunity of seeing the bird spider in a state of nature, and it will perhaps be permitted me to add a few personal observations lour, before sifting, into sieve with one to those of the travelers who have pre

Of the several hundreds of spiders that have been described, this is the largest. The largest specimen that I captured measured exactly, with legs stretched out, seven inches in diameter. The first one I saw was at Martinique, on board about an inch thick, cut with not far from Saint Pierre, in the trees skirting a road. Its nest was suspended from the branch of a Palicourea, an elegant shrub of the Rubiacere, and its appearance strikingly recalled those large caterpillar nests that we so frequently find upon the Aleppo pine (Pinus halepensis) on the mountains in the vicinity of Cannes and Nice. It consisted of a beautiful white silken fissue, of several thick layers, strengthened by very strong threads capable of arresting a small bird. In the center were placed the eggs, perhaps 1,500 to 2,000

> SISTERS of Notre Dame, Govanstown, Md., say Red Star Cough Cure is beneficial.

> F THAT was a very conscientious humorist who broke off an engagement because his girl had chestnut hair .- The Hatchet.

Variety the Spice of Life.

There is variety in the letters received by and Hay-Fever last Jary Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, testifying to the and August. Up to this cures effected by her Vegetable Compound | date, Dec. 28, neither have and the great relief afforded to thousands had any return of these of women in all sections. Mrs. C-, of troubles, Ely's Cream Balm HAYFEVERD Toronto, says: "I have taken three bot- | was the medicine used .ley they expect to make a certain quan- ties with very gratifying results." Mrs. Gabrier, Spencer, Stephen B—, of Sheffington, Quebec, Tioga Co., N. Y. says: "I am now using the fourth bottle and have derived great benefit already." Sarah C-, of Eugene City, Oregon, says: "It is the best medicine for the female sex I have ever found." Mrs. Cof Santa Fe, says: "Your Compound has done me a great deal of good." Mrs. H. S. D____, of Portland, Me., says: "It has done for me all it claimed to and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering as I have done." Mrs. D. H. E-, of Lexingtou, Va., says: "I have taken one bot-tle and I assure you I feel a great deal bet-

> What is a great deal worse than raining cats and dogs? Hailing a stage.

a pain in my back since the second dose."

· · · Delicate diseases, affecting male or female, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Illustrated book three letter stamps. Consultation free. World's Dispensary Medical Association,

When to Make Pork.

Swine should be converted into pork

before very cold weather, except young ones that are to be kept through. These must have warm, fairly clean, dry quarters or their keeping will not be a source of profit. A hog will live in a small box that he can crawl into to get out of the snow, but a hog or other animal that just lives is an expensive boarder for a man to keep. Six or seven months is long enough to make a nice piece of pork from any well bred, weaned pig, and he who takes a year for it is pretty sure to throw away three or four months' feeding material. Every farmer ought to know that the more rapidly he converts a young pig into pork, the less the pork will cost him per pound, but too many still adhere to the old way of howeign should be and an all and any still adhere to the old way of howeign should be and any still adhere to the old way of howeign should be and any still adhere to the old way of and America. It is a perfectly safe and nourishing diet for all conditions. buying shoats in the fall and keeping them a whole year to get from three to four hundred pounds of pork. No pig that weighs forty pounds in October should be allowed to go through the heat of the following summer, but should be hurried along and made to weigh from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds or more, dressed, by the last of May. A barn cellar is often condemned for pigs, but if light dry and warm, there can be no better place for them on the farm. They will keep the manure packed down solid, so it will not spoil by heating, and they will eat and grow almost as well as in summer. Pork is low just now and many will be discouraged about pork making and will keep no pigs this winter, but if hogs have usually been kept it would be foolish to let them go now, for it is not unlikely that those who do will find themselves without pork when high prices are offered again .- New England Farmer.

THE Chinese language has several thou-sand letters, but T is the one most used.

For the Ladies. Laughter is the poor man's plaster, Making every burden light; Turning sadness into gladness, Darkest hour to May dawn bright.

'Tis the deepest and the cheapest Cure for ills of this descrip But for those that woman's heir to. Use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Cures all weaknesses and irregularities, bearing down" sensations, "internal fever," bloating, displacements, inflammation, morning sickness and tendency to Venezuela, Brazil, Guiana and Ecuacancerous disease. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

The boy who "hit the nail on the head" wept to find that it was his thumb-nail.

I Had a Dreadful Cough, and raised a considerable amount of blood consumption arising from liver complaint.

A good big-inning is half of the game .-

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE. -There is no article which so richly deserves the confidence of the public as Brown's Bronchiai. Troches. Those suffering from Asthmatic

THE way to make an overcoat last is to make the undercoat first .- Lynn Union. PIRE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

A DENTIST is no chicken. He is always a pull-it.

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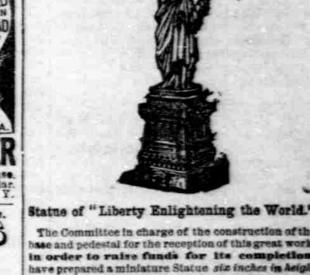
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